

Scrofula, Whooping Cough, Rheumatic and Strumous Diseases, General Debility, Etc. * * * Linonine is unsurpassed as a Strengthener, Builder, Blood Renewer and for Affections of the Throat and Lungs;" (cartons, large size only) "Linonine * * * uses * * * Pulmonary Diseases, Consumption, Chronic Coughs * * * Chronic Bronchitis, the After Effects of La Grippe, Wasting Diseases, Rickets, Scrofula, Whooping Cough, Rheumatic and Strumous Diseases, General Debility, Etc. * * * Linonine is Unequalled as a Strengthener, Builder, Blood Renewer, and All Affections of the Throat and Lungs * * * the emulsion of linseed oil * * * a most efficient remedy for expectorant coughs * * * in the most chronic forms of the disease * * * prophylactic against emphysema * * * a remedy * * * in the asthmas which have a history of sequence to pertussis or measles * * * in the treatment of a phthisis in patients who cannot take cod liver oil, particularly in those who have much bronchitis * * * change the secretion from the * * * small adhesive yellowish pellicle which causes such severe coughing in chronic bronchial catarrh, to the secretion which the patients themselves will easily describe as loose and easy," were false and misleading and fraudulent, as the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 12, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8694. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. 72 Barrels of Cider Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 12425. I. S. No. 660-r. S. No. E-2076.)

On April 28, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 72 barrels of an article labeled in part, "R. O. Co. Cider Vinegar Made from Apple Juice Reduced to four per cent acidity Mfd. by E W D RISE, DORPH * * *," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Danbury, Conn, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 13, 1920, by the Powell Vinegar Corp., Canandaigua, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that acetic acid or distilled vinegar and ash material had been mixed and packed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the product, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels upon each of the bottles containing the article bore certain statements and words regarding the vinegar which were false and misleading, that is to say, said labels bore the following words, "Cider Vinegar made from Apple Juice," which statement and words were intended to be of such a character as to induce the purchaser to believe that the product was pure cider vinegar, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, pure cider vinegar.

On June 9, 1920, the Powell Vinegar Corp., Canandaigua, N. Y., claimant, having consented that the issues in the cause might be found for the United

States, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product might be redelivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,400, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8695. Misbranding of sardines in salt and salted anchovies. U. S. * * * v. 118 Cases of Salted Anchovies and 71 Cases of Sardines in Salt, U. S. * * * v. 15 Cases of Salted Anchovies and 15 Cases of Sardines in Salt, and U. S. * * * v. 5 Cases of Sardines in Salt. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 12598 to 12607, inclusive. I. S. Nos. 13468-r, 13469-r, 13470-r. S. No. E-2066.)

On April 8, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 118 cases of salted anchovies, 71 cases of sardines in salt, 15 cases of salted anchovies, 15 cases of sardines in salt, and 5 cases of sardines in salt, at Pittsburgh, Erie, and New Castle, Pa., alleging that the articles had been shipped by Kirstein & Co., from Monterey, Calif., on or about October 17 and November 22, 1919, respectively, and transported from the State of California into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The anchovies were labeled in part, "Il Sole Brand Salted Anchovies Especially Selected and Packed by Cardinale & Lafata, Monterey, Calif. Net Weight 4 Lbs.," or "11 Lbs.," as the case might be. The sardines were labeled in part, "Il Sole Brand Sardines in Salt Especially Selected and Packed by Cardinale & Lafata, Monterey, Calif. Net Weight 4 Lbs." and "Net Weight 11 Lbs.," respectively.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the labels contained the statement, "Net Weight 5 Lbs." or "Net weight 11 Lbs.," as the case might be, which was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since examination showed the products to be short weight. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight or measure.

On April 22, 1920, Cardinale & Lafata, Monterey, Calif., claimants, having consented to decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be surrendered to said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds in the aggregate sum of \$900, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8696. Adulteration of candy. U. S. * * * v. 350 Pounds of Chocolate Candy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12609. I. S. No. 659-r. S. No. E-2078.)

On April 20, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 350 pounds of chocolate candy, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Waterbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 9, 1919, by the H. J. Rigby Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled